

Medinbrand

45 New Compton Street

Sustainability statement

April 2018



Prepared for:

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Revision Schedule

Sustainability statement
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Table of Contents

1	Introduction	2
	<i>Site and development</i>	2
	<i>Sustainability Statement</i>	2
2	Requirements and compliance	3
2.1	Energy use in new buildings	3
2.2	Water efficiency	3
2.3	Waste strategy	3
2.4	Sustainable use of materials	3
2.5	Brown roofs, green roofs and green walls	4
2.6	Flood risk, sustainable urban drainage systems and water quality	4
2.7	Adaptation to climate change	4
3	Conclusion	8

1 Introduction

Planning for Sustainability has been appointed to provide a sustainability statement to support the planning application for the provision of additional residential units in the existing building at 45 New Compton Street in London

Site and development

The proposed development comprises of nine additional flats:

- 1 new single storey semi-detached annex, which is located to the south of the building.
- 5 new flats in the space on the ground floor of the building
- 3 new flats on a new fifth floor on top of the existing building

Sustainability Statement

This sustainability statement aims to describe compliance of the proposed development with the planning requirements as they are set out in the Camden's CGP3 on Sustainability of new development projects.

The development is classed as a minor development and is of a residential nature. Chapter 2 will describe the general sustainability topics and compliance of the proposed development.

2 Requirements and compliance

2.1 Energy use in new buildings

The energy use of the building and the measures to minimise the carbon foot print have been described in a separate energy statement.

2.2 Water efficiency

The flats on the ground floor have the use of a private garden. A water butt to supply rainwater for watering the garden will be provided in these gardens.

The internal water use will be minimised by using water efficient fittings and appliances. A water-use of less than 105l per day per person will be specified.

2.3 Waste strategy

It is the intention of the developer to require the construction contractor to minimise waste to landfill. As the scale of the works is very limited, this will likely be through the employment of a post-collection waste recycling system. The construction contractor will be required to prepare a site waste management plan to demonstrate how waste minimisation is achieved.

2.4 Sustainable use of materials

It is the intention of the developer to specify construction materials so that at least 80% have a BRE Green Guide Rating of A or higher.

The building has limited potential to use recycled materials directly, as these materials are more readily available with structural elements of a building. However, for the elements that require aggregate the developer will require the construction contractor to use recycled aggregates if available in the region.

All timber used as part of the construction will be legally sourced and for the other materials the developer will seek the construction contractor to supply materials that have a sustainable sourcing certification under a recognised standard.

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system. The construction contractor will be required to prepare a site waste management plan to demonstrate how waste minimisation is achieved.

2.5 Brown roofs, green roofs and green walls

Part of the roof will be used for the installation of photovoltaic cells. This will not be on the entire roof space and the developer will investigate providing a low key sedum roof (“brown” roof) to provide some slowing down of storm water runoff and additional cooling during hot weather.

2.6 Flood risk, sustainable urban drainage systems and water quality

The development site is not located in an area identified as a local flood risk zone nor is it located in a critical drainage area. The development is not adding to the amount of hard standing and the limit space available prevents the installation of additional SUDS measures.

However, the developer is investigating the provision of a sedum roof, which would contribute to the general flood mitigation in the area.

2.7 Adaptation to climate change

The greenhouse gas emissions by human society in the recent past and near future is predicted to cause changes in the local weather in London. With respect to the proposed development the expected increase in average summer temperature and occurrence of heat waves is of particular relevance. These changes may lead to overheating of occupied spaces within buildings.

Although overheating within buildings can in theory be addressed by installing air conditioning, the increased energy use of these units is highly undesirable. Passive measures to prevent overheating are therefore required to be considered.

The proposed development comprises a mix of residential flats with differing characteristics when considering overheating. There is a semi-detached single storey annex to the south of the existing building, three spacious flats at the top of the building and five smaller flats at the ground floor, including three single aspect mid terraced units. The differing characteristics require different priorities in addressing the potential for overheating.

All of the units benefit from an eastern and western façade as the main elements for the building. This reduces the impact of heat gain due to direct sunlight. The development is located in a densely populated area, with mature planting (including tree) to the west. This provides ample shading for the ground floor units, where as the top floor units benefit from large openable windows and plenty of opportunity for cross ventilation in spacious apartments.

The three ground floor mid-terraced single aspect units are highly shaded and ventilation grades will be provided to all ground floor flats to ensure adequate ventilation.

The GLA's checklist for overheating in residential units has been completed and is shown in tables 1 and 2.

Table 1 – Site features effecting vulnerability to overheating

Element	Feature	Yes/ No	Comment
Site location	Urban – within central London or in a high density urban conurbation	Yes	
	Peri-urban – on the suburban fringes of London	No	
Air quality and or noise sensitivity – are any of the following in the vicinity of the buildings	Busy Roads/A roads	No	
	Railways/Overground/ DLR	No	
	Airport/flight path	No	
	Industrial uses / waste facility	No	
Proposed building use	Will any buildings be occupied by vulnerable people (e.g elderly, disabled, young children	Yes	Although the building is not specifically target any group of vulnerable people, the units may be occupied by person from these groups.
Dwelling aspect	Are there any single aspect units	Y	There are three ground floor flats that are single aspect.
Glazing ratio	Is the glazing ration (glazing:internal floor area) greater than 25%?	N	The overall glazing ratio is 25%. Although there is variability between the units.
	If yes is this to allow acceptable levels of daylighting?	N	
Security – are there any security issues that could limit opening of windows for ventilation	Single story ground floor units	Y	
	Vulnerable areas identified by the Police Architectural Liaison Officer	N	
	Other	N	

Section 2 – Design features implemented to mitigate overheating risk

Element	Feature	Comment
Landscaping	Will deciduous trees be provided for summer shading (to windows and pedestrian routes)	There are already a range of mature deciduous trees present around the building. These will be retained.
	Will green roofs be provided	The provision of a sedum roof is being investigated
	Will other green or blue infrastructure be provided around buildings for evaporative cooling	The landscaping at the back of the ground floor flats, will be predominantly soft towards the façade.
Materials	Have high albedo (light colour) materials been specified?	The building materials have been selected to match the existing building. These are dark.
Dwelling aspect	% of total units that are single aspect	33%
	% single aspect with N/NE/NW orientation	100%
	% single aspect with E orientation	-
	% single aspect with S/SE/SW orientation	-
	% single aspect with W orientation	-
Glazing ratio What is the glazing ration on each facade	N/NE/NW	Only two three units with façade facing here all with less than 10% ratio.
	E	Three units on top floor: ranging from 10- 15%
	S/SE/SW	One top floor flat: 12% on flat
	W	Ranging from 16% on ground floor to 34% on top floor.
Daylight	What is the average daylight factor range	1.5 to 2.5
Window opening	Are windows openable	yes
Window opening	What is the average percentage of openable area for the windows	100%
Window opening	What is the extent of the opening	Fully openable

Element	Feature	Comment	
Security	Where there are security issues (e.g. ground floor flats) has an alternative night time natural ventilation method been provided (e.g. ventilation grades)	The ground floor flats will be fitted with ventilation grades.	
	Is there any external shading	The location is surrounded by other buildings of similar and slightly higher height. There are also mature trees to the back of the building.	
Shading	Is there any internal shading	No.	
	Is there any solar control glazing	Glazing has been predominantly provided away from the southern facing facades. It is therefore considered that solar control glazing is not required.	
Glazing specification	Is there any solar control glazing	Glazing has been predominantly provided away from the southern facing facades. It is therefore considered that solar control glazing is not required.	
	Ventilation – What is the ventilation strategy	Natural - background	Main form of ventilation
		Natural - purge	Occupant controlled by opening windows and back doors
		Mechanical - background	none
		Mechanical - purge	Some mandatory (wet rooms, kitchen)
	What is the average design air change rate	Natural ventilation is used	
Heating system	Is communal heating present	No	
	What is the flow/return temperature	N/A	
	Have horizontal pipes been minimised	N/A	
	Do the specifications include insulation levels in line with the London Heat Network Manual	N/A	

3 Conclusion

The proposed development plans comply with the requirements set-out in the SPD on Sustainability and.